

### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method and an apparatus for the storage and transfer of a lyophilisate is disclosed. An ampule prior to its sealment has an orifice at one end for the addition of the lyophilisate. The ampule has a body portion formed with flexibly deformable walls and defines a blind bore. After placement of the lyophilisate, the orifice is closed. An opening of the ampule is also included and has a tapered section adapted to frictionally fit over a taper of a male luer-type fitting commonly found on syringes and needleless cannulas. The opening is protected by a frangible cap integrally formed during manufacture. By removing the cap and docking the opening with a syringe, liquid enters the ampule for mixing with the dry contents in the ampule. After mixing the solution is removed by deforming the walls of the ampule. Fluid is forced from the ampule opening into a syringe. The opening of the ampule is protected with the cap that includes a scoreline which, when fractured, defines the opening. The cap to be removed from the ampule prior to its use is fabricated as one piece with the ampule preferably using a blow, fill, seal or injection molding technique in order to assure sterile conditions during manufacture and filling. A tab is associated with the cap which lists the ingredients within the ampule. The ampule also supports an area which lists the ampule's contents. The cap is specifically structured with a coupling so that after its removal from the ampule, it can frictionally engage the luer opening of the syringe or cannula. The tab provides indicia thereon as to the contents within the thus loaded syringe and to temporarily seal the syringe or cannula. The disclosed needleless dosage transfer system for filling medicating devices such as syringes or needleless

*B2* cannulas minimizes the likelihood of an unwanted needle stick and to avoid the initial cost of a needle as well as the disposal cost of the needle.